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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/828,711	04/20/2004	Nathaniel R. Quick	2004-0018	5440	
7590 01/07/2005			EXAM	EXAMINER	
Robert F. Frijouf			TOLAN, EDWARD THOMAS		
FRIJOUF, RUST & PYLE, P.A. 201 East Davis Boulevard			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
Tampa, FL 33606			3725		

DATE MAILED: 01/07/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
	10/828,711	QUICK ET AL.				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	Tolan Edward	3725				
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply						
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	16(a). In no event, however, may a reply be time within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days fill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE!	nely filed s will be considered timely. the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status						
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on						
,						
3) Since this application is in condition for allowan						
closed in accordance with the practice under E	x parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 45	3 O.G. 213.				
Disposition of Claims						
4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>21-24</u> is/are pending in the application.						
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.						
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.						
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>21-24</u> is/are rejected.						
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.						
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	election requirement.					
Application Papers						
9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner	·.	•				
10)⊠ The drawing(s) filed on <u>20 April 2004</u> is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.						
Applicant may not request that any objection to the o						
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correcti	on is required if the drawing(s) is obj	ected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).				
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	aminer. Note the attached Office	Action or form PTO-152.				
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign	priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)	-(d) or (f).				
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:						
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.						
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No						
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage						
application from the International Bureau	(PCT Rule 17.2(a)).					
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of	of the certified copies not receive	d.				
Attachment(s)	4) Interview Summary	(DTO 413)				
Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Da	ite				
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)	5) Notice of Informal Pa	atent Application (PTO-152)				
Paper No(s)/Mail Date	o, Ouler					

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claim 21 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Borodin (4,872,923) in view of Ohkawa et al. (5,149,681). Borodin discloses a method of drawing wire having a first diameter to a wire having a second diameter by feeding the wire at first velocity through rollers (22,24) and at a second velocity through rollers (28,30) in order to stretch draw the wire. The wire is heated in between roller pairs by heater (14). Borodin does not disclose that the heater is a laser. Ohkawa teaches (fig.5, column 7, lines 30-40 and column 10, lines 18-32) that it is known to use a laser to heat a composite wire as it drawn through a tube (52) by a variable speed motor (60). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of invention to heat the wire of Borodin with a laser as taught by Ohkawa in order to heat a wire portion with greater area and temperature control. The skilled artisan would have been motivated to use a more precise heating tool than the burners of Borodin to provide better process control of the drawing.

Claims 22-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Borodin (4,872,923) in view of Ohkawa et al. (5,149,681) and further in view of Seuntjens (6,610,930). Borodin discloses a method of drawing wire having a first

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diameter to a wire having a second diameter by feeding the wire at first velocity through rollers (22,24) and at a second velocity through rollers (28,30) in order to stretch draw the wire. The wire is heated in between roller pairs by heater (14). Borodin does not disclose that the heater is a laser. Ohkawa teaches (fig.5, column 7, lines 30-40 and column 10, lines 18-32) that it is known to use a laser to heat a composite wire as it drawn through a tube (52) by a variable speed motor (60). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of invention to heat the wire of Borodin with a laser as taught by Ohkawa in order to heat a wire portion with greater area and temperature control.

Borodin in view of Ohkawa does not disclose that the wire is gold that it drawn to twenty-five microns in diameter. Seuntjens teaches that it is known to draw a gold wire (column 4, lines 4-13) to between 15 and 75 microns. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of invention to draw gold wire to a small diameter as taught by Seuntjens by the controllable process of Borodin in view of Ohkawa.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Any inquiry concerning this communication should be directed to Ed Tolan whose telephone number is 703-305-3021.

EDTOLAN
PRIMARY EXAMINER